

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL. ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

There was a large gathering of parents and friends of the scholars at the Victoria British School yesterday, when the annual distribution of prizes took place. Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), who was accompanied by Mrs. Irving, distributed the prizes, and also briefly addressed those present.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report, which was read by the headmaster (Mr. Forster), stated, among other things:—

"The school has been open 202 times in the course of the year, during which the average attendance was 47 as compared with 55 of the previous year. The highest enrolment was in May, 80, and the lowest in December, 47. The decline may be attributed to war conditions. Many children have been taken home, but few have been brought out."

"The chief innovation with regard to the curriculum has been the introduction of Chinese for the boys of the upper school. Probably because of its local and practical utility, it has been taken up with considerable zest. The class meets twice a week under Mr. Sung. The prize, offered by the Director of Education, on the result of this examination in this subject has been awarded to Richard Gegg. Efforts to improve the English and Mathematics of the Upper School have met with some success. A greater use of the library has contributed something to the former subject, and more time on the time-table has been allotted to the latter. The weakness of the Upper School lies in its handwriting, and to a lesser degree in its spelling. In the Middle School the children have shown keenness in their work when they have been examined orally each month. More time spent on their tables would improve the arithmetic. Stress has already been laid upon spelling and handwriting and general neatness. In the Junior School some good kindergarten work was done. The Physical Drill of the Upper School has been under the control of Mrs. Bishop. The course followed has been that laid down by the Board of Education at Whitehall. The drill of the Junior School, on the same lines, is under the control of Miss Jack and Miss Rodger. The exercises, which are performed in the cold weather each morning with much keenness, cannot fail to produce a beneficial effect."

"Dr. McKenny has medically examined the children each quarter, and reported on the health of the children. His recommendations, chiefly with regard to the eyes and teeth, have been forwarded to the parents, but the advice given, is too frequently ignored. This is all the more surprising in a Colony like Hongkong, where the health of the children ought to be of primary concern. One case of small-pox occurred during the school year. The children in attendance and teachers were thereupon vaccinated."

"In the University Examination four pupils were eligible for the Junior Local—R. C. Gegg, Gladys Woolley, Victor Hast, and Geo. Bullock. These candidates were all successful. Frederick Trueman sat the Naval Yard examination in July, and was second on the list, missing the first place by a narrow margin. In the School Examinations the following are the results:—

No. Examined.	No. Passed.
Upper School ...	12
Middle School ...	20
Junior School ...	14

In the Chinese examination five pupils were examined, and three passed. The winner of the Lugard Scholarship is Evie Woolley, while the class scholarships, which have just been instituted, and which entitle the holders to free tuition for one year, have been awarded to R. C. Gegg (Class II.), J. Lyon (Class III.), Christie Angus (Class IV.), Betty Ferguson (Class V.), Nancy McNeillie (Class VI.), and Betty Baker (Class VII.).

"The athletic activities of the boys find an outlet in football, cricket and fives. Football matches have been played with the Indian School, our new neighbours, with varying success. Cadet matches have also been played."

"The cadet corps, under Lieut. C. Smith, parades at least once every week and now numbers 22. It has the advantage of a ten day camp each year, when some useful instruction is imparted. The members of the corps have also the privilege of attending weekly bathing parties in the season. The girl guides number eight, and parade each week under Miss Day."

"The children of the school make monthly contributions to the War Fund, to which \$85 have been subscribed. They have also rendered valuable services in collecting for the Red Cross, etc., on Rose Day and Heather Day. The Ministering Children's League now numbers 22 members and two associates. Its energies are directed towards maintaining a child's cot and the Orphan Homes, the money being obtained by each member contributing to a stall in the Bazaar held at Government House."

"We deeply regret to record the deaths of three former scholars of this school: Lieut. E. W. H. Brett, Lugard Scholar in 1911, was killed by a sniper on August 1st, while in a trench near the Somme. Lieut. Geo. Hoskins and Pte. W. A. J. Bullock have also lost their lives in the great struggle, the former in France and the latter in Gallipoli. It is hoped that we shall be able to establish some permanent and fitting memorial to these gallant soldiers. Interesting letters have been received and read to the school from Lieut. R. H. Barlow, my predecessor. Thus the children have been brought to realise the war and to feel that it touches them and will touch them very closely. Lessons towards this end have also been taught, and essays written."

PRIZE LIST.

The prize list was as follows:—
Class II.—R. C. Gegg (Form prize and scholarship), Victor Hast (Junior Local), Gladys Woolley (Junior Local), Geo. Bullock (Junior Local). Class III.—Evie Woolley (Lugard Scholarship), Jas. Lyon (History, Class Scholarship), Class IV.—Christie Angus (Form prize and scholarship), Class V.—Betty Ferguson (Form prize and scholarship), Class VI.—Nancy McNeillie (Form Prize and Scholarship), Class VII.—Sarah Shaw (Gen. Progress), Class VIII.—Betty Baker (Form Prize and Scholarship), Wm. Polley (General Progress), Dolly Lyon (General Progress), Class VIII.—Mary Wallace (Form Prize), Alex. McNeillie (Arith. and General Progress), Infants.—Alex. Shaw (Merit), Phyllis Woolley (General Progress).

Special Prizes.—Director of Education's prize for Chinese.—R. C. Gegg; 2nd Prize, R. Duncan. Overseas Club prize for best essay on War: Girls.—1. Gladys Woolley, 2nd, Evie Woolley. Boys.—1. Fred Trueman, 2, R. C. Gegg.

In the course of some remarks, Mr. Irving referred to the falling off in the attendance, and though many of the cases might be due to the war, he also thought it had a good deal to do with their friend and neighbour, the French Convent, which had taken away at least seven or eight students to his knowledge. Of course, the French Convent was a very good school, well equipped and all that, but he thought it was a great pity that, having got a British school, they did not support it as they might do. He asked those present to induce other residents to support British industries, especially in war time. He was pleased to notice that the colloquial French was good. Ever since he had been in the Colony he had pushed the question of colloquial languages for the English children, and colloquial English for the Chinese children as far as he could. If they were going to write any language they had first to be able to speak it. The worst point in the school work was handwriting. Now, in his opinion, bad handwriting was unpardonable in anyone who was below the rank of a *taipen*, so he hoped the staff and the pupils would co-operate to improve it. The Chinese class seemed as if it was going to be a great success after starting in a tentative sort of way, and he hoped in the future to make the class more convenient for the students, and especially the boys, inasmuch as one of their classes had to be held on a holiday. That was very apt to lead the boys to view the study of Chinese with very jaundiced eye. It was very satisfactory to find that no less than nineteen boys were studying the Chinese language. Everybody knew that after the war was over the English people in China would have to back up and brace up, and to study the Chinese language if they were going to improve trade; and there was no better time for beginning the study of Chinese, which was a rather dreary and distasteful subject, than when the boys were at school where they were made to do it. They heard a good deal, added the Director of Education, about too many things being taught in their schools, but they seldom heard what there was to be said on the other side of the question. He thought, as a matter of fact, from his own experience, that most people would agree with him when he said that the better the school was the more varied were its activities. Possibly they had in their minds, many of them, a very good school at home; and, if so, he would not be at all surprised to hear that that school did not stick to a few hum-drum subjects, but varied them with all sorts of external subjects or lessons, which were not things as field clubs, which were not exactly in the syllabus and did not count for marks in examination. Such things increased the intelligence of the child, and, he thought, were beneficial. Mr. Irving also urged the learning of shorthand and typewriting, and, referring to the care of teeth, said that the authorities at home were using their strongest endeavours to see that the children came to school in a fit state. He added:—"You cannot make much of a child who has toothache." In conclusion Mr. Irving said he regretted the loss of three old boys at the front, and was glad to hear that some sort of memorial was going to be erected in memory of them. It would possibly be of some small comfort to their parents to feel that the example of their boys would be remembered in that school, and that it would remain to encourage other boys who came after them. The Director also returned thanks, on behalf of Mrs. Irving, for the beautiful bouquet which had been presented to her."

A small concert programme, including some scenes from Shakespeare, and several songs, was given by the students, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Irving, on the initiative of Mr. Forster."

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

TRAFFIC OBSTRUCTION.

As the result of police vigilance in the enforcement of the Traffic Regulations, Mr. Melbourne had before him, yesterday, 64 charges against richa coolies, chair boys, street hawkers, truck attendants, etc. Fines ranging from \$1 to \$5 were inflicted.

DUAL OFFENDER.

When found hawking bottles without a licence in Yau-mat, a Chinese, at once offered a bribe to the lagoon who apprehended him.

He was fined \$4 for hawking without a licence and \$15, or three weeks' imprisonment, for offering a bribe.

COAL COOLIES' DISPUTE.

While following their employment in the M.B.K. coal yard on Thursday some gangs of coolies had a dispute over the use of certain trucks. The use of high words led to many blows, and a free fight ensued. One of the coolies appeared before Mr. Wood yesterday with a badly damaged head, and charged another of the coolies with assault. After hearing evidence, Mr. Wood bound the defendant over to be of good behaviour for six months.

BOYS AND CLOTHING.

When a small boy was charged before Mr. Melbourne with the theft of a quilt, a rug and several pieces of clothing from a clothes line, Inspector Sim said that the boy was living with some "gandy" characters, and he (the Inspector) was of the opinion that the lad was really employed by a woman to take the things off clothes lines, and that the woman kept a gang of boys to do the same things.

The boy was ordered to receive ten strokes with the birch and to be detained in gaol for 48 hours.

A KOWLOON ASSAULT.

A Portuguese named F. C. Botelho appeared before Mr. Melbourne on a charge of assaulting a man named A. W. Ramsay in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Mr. L. d'Almeida, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

The complainant's story was to the effect that on New Year's eve he was walking along Nathan Road, Kowloon, when he was accosted by the defendant, who demanded his reason for striking a friend of his. Complainant asked what right he had to make such a demand, whereupon defendant aimed a vicious blow at him which complainant ward off. Defendant then rushed upon complainant, and being the stronger of the two, brought him to the ground, and struck him repeatedly while in that position.

Defendant's story was that he and complainant fought as the result of complainant striking the first blow. It came out, however, that defendant had previously threatened to attack complainant if he got the chance.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$10, and bound the defendant over to keep the peace for six months in the sum of \$100 for himself and two sureties of \$100 each.

THE MASONIC HALL WATCHMAN.

An Indian watchman employed at the Masonic Hall was charged before Mr. Melbourne with being drunk when on duty.

Mr. J. Vanstone, caretaker of the Hall, said that at 12.15 that morning, as he was going his rounds, he found the watchman lying flat on his back and fast asleep. It took several minutes to wake the watchman and to get him on to his feet. Upon going to the Main Hall witness found the door wide open, the lights full on, and one cupboard, containing regalia, open and the regalia strewn about the place, on the floor and on the table. Nothing was missing, but a case belonging to Mr. C. G. Alabaster was torn open. He did not say that the watchman had done this, but a Chinese may have done so, having taken advantage of the slumbering watchman. The watchman, who was only engaged a few days ago, was supposed to be on duty, and at 9 p.m. seemed to be quite sober.

Asked if he had anything to say, the watchman remarked that Mr. Vanstone asked him to make a curry for him. He (defendant) had been drinking, but was not drunk; he had only had a few glasses.

Mr. Melbourne—Why did you go to sleep?
Defendant—I did not sleep at all; I only had a few glasses.

A fine of \$10 was imposed, or, in default, 14 days' hard labour.

ALLEGED SHOCKING CRUELTY.

A shocking case of alleged cruelty by a Chinese mistress came before Mr. Wood at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, when a Chinese woman, living at 139, Queen's Road, was charged with ill-treating her servant girl, aged 16 years.

Mr. Gardiner, who appeared to defend, said the girl was still in hospital, and that he was instructed to plead not guilty.

Inspector O'Sullivan said the girl would be out of hospital that morning. The Inspector added that Sanitary Inspector Taylor was at the house the previous day in the course of his house-washing inspection, and, in the cook-house, he found the girl. She had heavy chains fastened round both her ankles, and these were taken up the girl's back and fastened to a heavy iron chatty, which was bound to the girl's back, where the baby was usually carried. The girl told the Sanitary Inspector that she had been in that state for three or four days, but that the chains had been loosened at night to enable her to lay down. She was unable to do this during the day.

The case was remanded until this morning.

"OUR DAY" APPEAL IN HONGKONG.

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY'S THANKS.

H.E. the Governor has received a letter from the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society of which the following is a copy:—
BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.
The Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

83, Pall Mall, London, S.W.,
Joint War Committee.
8th January, 1917.

SIR,—I beg on behalf of Lord Lansdowne to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Officer Administering the Government, with reference to the "Our Day" appeal in Hongkong, and to inform you that we duly received through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation the sum of \$5,000, being the amount remitted, our official receipt for which we forwarded to the Bank.

Lord Lansdowne and the members of the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John desire me to convey to Your Excellency, and through you, to all those concerned with the appeal in Hongkong, our warm and grateful thanks for the generous help we thus receive in our work for the sick and wounded. Especially do we wish to record our thanks to Lady May for her generous and energetic co-operation, and to the Hongkong Branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade for their valuable assistance in the Competitions.

Your Excellency would put as under further obligation if you would convey to the "Our Day" Committee in Hongkong, to the Hongkong War Charities Committee, to Mr. Hallifax and to Mr. Sandford our high appreciation of the excellent results of their work, and to assure them of our sincere thanks.—I am, etc.,

(Sd.) ROBT. A. HUDSON
(Chairman of Finance Committee).
H.E. Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G.,
Hongkong.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. H.K.C.C.

The following will represent the Civil Service on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground at 2 p.m. to-day:—Hon. C. Severn, C.M.G. (Captain), R. B. Ponsoby, R. O. Hutchison, R. E. O. Bird, E. W. Hamilton, J. C. Tacchi, W. H. Edmunds, R. C. Wiltchill, E. W. Dawson, C. F. Mason and P. T. Lambie. Umpire, C. Sara; scorer, W. Fincher.

KOWLOON "A" v. UNIVERSITY.

For this match with the University at Kowloon to-day, Kowloon will be represented by the following:—J. P. Robinson, J. V. Bragg, K. Macaskill, A. R. F. Raven, W. H. Stapleton, J. H. Mead, W. T. Elson, Dr. C. Forsyth, E. J. Edwards, H. Overly and J. C. Fletcher.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

There is only one first division match arranged for to-day, but it should be a good one. The R.G.A. cannot improve their position in the League even by a win, but they can seriously upset the prospects of the Shrophires, for if the latter fail to win they will be out of the running for honours in this league. This would leave the R. E. and Club aspirants for honours, but as the Club has still to play the Shrophires and Navy, the odds are decidedly in favour of the Engineers. The gunners are without the services of Caple, but have a good substitute in Grettton, who played a good game for them in the forward line in their match with the R. E. last week.

Probably the largest crowd of the season will assemble on the Navy Ground to watch the South China Athletic and "D" Coy. K.S.L.I. in what will possibly be the deciding match for second division honours. If the soldiers win they cannot be displaced, but, if the Chinese team wins, the two K.S.L.I. teams and the Athletic each have a chance to head the league. There is a tremendous amount of enthusiasm among the Chinese supporters, and there will be great excitement if their team should emerge victorious. If the Athletic play the game they have an excellent chance, but there is a tendency among some of their players to adopt a "gallery" style of play, especially when encouraged to do so by their supporters, which, although it looks clever, upsets combination, without which, no team can win matches.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

1st DIVISION.
K.S.L.I. v. R.G.A.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Banks.

TEAMS.

K.S.L.I.—Pritchards, Clayton and Wall, Morris, Williams and Henn; Brad-dock, Machin, Pritchards, Jones and Peplow.

R.G.A.—Garrod, Grettton and Dickenson; Gorman, Edgeler and Thomas; Youngman, Moran, Small, Leighton and Halls.

2nd DIVISION.
67th Coy. R.G.A. v. Lusitano—Club Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wells.

"D" Coy. K.S.L.I. v. South China Athletic—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.A.	P.
"D" Coy. K.S.L.I.	8	1	0	20	5	16
"A" Coy. K.S.L.I.	8	6	1	1	28	12
Staff and Depos.	9	6	2	1	16	9
S. China Ath.	7	6	1	1	11	5
67th Coy. R.G.A.	6	4	2	2	1	9
133rd Coy. R.G.A.	9	2	3	4	11	7
Lusitano	7	3	2	2	6	12
H.E. Res.	10	2	6	2	10	21
Fovlon	10	2	7	1	6	39
Navy Res.	8	1	6	1	9	21
87th Coy. R.G.A.	9	0	6	3	2	10

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(TELEPHONE 3741.)

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"WALK-OVER"

BOOTS

AND

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BLACK OR BROWN.



TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

\$10.00 \$12.00 \$13.50 PER PAIR.

IN ALL MEN'S SIZES 5 TO 10.

COMPARE OUR PRICES

THE LARGEST SELECTION AND BEST VALUE IN THE COLONY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

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Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Obtainable at all Local Stores.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

SOMETIME during the dance at "Kings-Claro" on SATURDAY, 10th instant, a DIAMOND BROOCH PENDANT with Two Short Chains and Ruby and Turquoise attached to same, the property of Miss A. D. S. POWELL, King's Hotel, Funder will be rewarded, if necessary. [307]

WANTED—the End of February.

A EUROPEAN NURSE or GOVER-NESS for two children, six and five years. Good salary offered. "A. B." Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [308]

FOR SALE.

THE Auxiliary House Boat "FLOYER" 15 H.P. Parsons' Paraffin Motor, with complete outfit. New sails recently put up. Inspection invited. Address offers by letter only to—

SANG KEE
Care of COMPTON, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK. [309]

HONGKONG POLICE (RESERVE)

SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING FOR H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 8th, 1917.

Open to any person in the Colony. Entrance Fee \$1 (to be used in connection with printing expenses). Service Rifles. Open Shots. 100 yds. Grouping. 400 yds. Deliberate. 200 " Deliberate. 600 " 600 " 600 " Printed conditions may be obtained on written application to Inspector H. A. LAMBERT, Headquarters (Club, H.K.P.R.) [310]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SHANGHAI, KOWLOON AND HONGKONG.

THE Steamship "G. APCAR" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at Consignee's risk and expense, into the hazardous and/or extra arduous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVIN, SASSON & Co., Ltd. Agents. Hongkong, 17th February 1917. [24]

LOST.

BETWEEN Glenside and Conduit Road, a LADY'S SOLID GOLD CURB CHAIN BRACELET, with GOLD PADLOCK. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to— "G." Post Office Box 258. [237]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. L. D. NEDHAM, to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 17th February, 1917, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 6, Mountain View, The Peak.

THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c., contained therein.

Comprising:—Hall Stands, Oakwood Upholstered Suite, Arm-Chairs and Sofas, Indian Rugs and Carpets, Blackwood Tables, Blackwood Arm-Chairs and Settees, Handmade Carved Blackwood Screens, Stands, &c., a small collection of Carved-wood Figures, Vases, Brasses, &c., Pictures and Engravings, Large Sideboard, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery, Large Dinner Service (complete), Glass Ware, Spirit Tantalus, &c., &c., &c. Oakwood Wardrobes, Chest-of-drawers, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Single Iron Bedsteads, Sundry Bed and Table Linen, Pantry, Kitchen and Bath Room Utensils, &c., &c., &c. On view FRIDAY, 16th inst., from 2 P.M. Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers. [303]

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the above Estate should be filed with the Liquidators on or before 28th February, 1917. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Liquidators. [301]

HONGKONG

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 8th and 9th MARCH, in the BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Intending Exhibitors should send their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not later than 28th February. Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, A. NICOL, Quarry Bay. Hongkong, 10th February, 1917. [280]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND on account of the year 1916 of FIFTY CENTS (50 Cents) per Share is now Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on Warranda to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [279]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 17th Feb., 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1916, with the report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th February, 1917, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, J. H. TAGGART, Acting-Secretary. Hongkong, 1st February, 1917. [285]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 19th February, to THURSDAY, 22nd February, 1917, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. BROWN, Secretary. Hongkong, 5th February, 1917. [280]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, 88, George's Buildings, No. 4, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [293]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the OTTY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th February, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 6th February, 1917. [291]

WANTED.

POSITION by a YOUNG BRITISHER. Good knowledge of General Office Work and able to take charge of departments. Apply—Box 15, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [302]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. steamer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy ref., stating age and salary required to—W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd., Kowloon. [104]

FOR SALE.

ONE 101 H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to—LINSEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. [31]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, Tan Pham), for 3 or 4 months, from 1st June, 1917. Apply—LINSEAD & DAVIS. [244]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

From May to end of October. STRAWBERRY HILL, THE PEAK. Six Rooms, Garden and Tennis Court. Apply to—"H. W. L." 1, Des Vaux Road Central. [188]

TO LET.

NO. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Apply to—P. M. N. DA SILVA, 6, Des Vaux Road. [287]

TO LET.

NO. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Room House. From 1st April. Apply to—DR. M. E. ASGER, New Post Office Building. [289]

TO LET.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Robinson Road. Immediate possession. Apply to—DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd. [243]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Vaux Road. [108]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET. Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [102]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3 Stewart Terrace. Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings. [97]

TO LET.

FLATS in "TWO MESS," No. 4, THE PEAK. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [99]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [72]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Night and Day Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent. For rent and other particulars apply to—"H." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [88]

TO LET.

From 1st May. OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 53,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erections of Godowns. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [281]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces. HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

FOR SALE.

STANLEY GIBBONS, SCOTT'S and YVERT ET TELLIER'S POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES for 1917.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

INTIMATION

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE 618. [12]

BIRTH.

CARVALHO.—On 15th February, at 12, Tregunter Mansions, May Road, to Dr. and Mrs. ARTHUR DE CARVALHO, a daughter. [300]

MARRIAGES.

BEVINGTON—BROWN.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on February 14th, by the Rev. Copley, Mayle, Francis, fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. BEVINGTON, Sea View, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, to JESSIE OLIVE, niece and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LESSIE BROWN, of Sava, Fiji. [289]

DEATH.

TUDOR-DAVIES.—At Kew, on January 5th, Georgiana Frances, widow of Henry Tudor Davies, Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, in her 87th year. Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 17TH FEBRUARY, 1917.

THE CULTIVATION OF LOYALTY.

A cynic has remarked that there is no such thing as political gratitude and, although the splendid rally of people of all races and creeds to the British flag during the present war appears to furnish gratifying evidence to the contrary, the statement is still substantially true. In this war, it must be remembered, the very existence of the Empire is threatened by an alien force; it is a struggle to determine whether the liberal institutions which have so long flourished under British rule shall continue or be stamped out by the iron heel of Prussian militarism. The issue was well stated by the Hon. Mr. HOLMAN, Labour Premier of New South Wales, when he said: "The fate of Australia is as much at stake in the battle now being waged in Northern France as is the fate of Belgium, now occupied by German troops." A recognition of this fact is shared—though, doubtless, in a less degree—by the native races under the British flag. If their leaders have ever studied the past it has probably been but to draw from it hope for the future. Already it is urged that the position of India must undergo a very considerable change as a result of the part which she is playing in the war. It is, of course, only natural for mankind to be striving always to improve its circumstances, and the system has not been devised—and is never likely to be devised—that will satisfy everyone's aspirations. Yet, although a certain measure of discontent may be regarded as a healthful sign of life in a community, it becomes a source of danger if allowed to trespass beyond the limits of reason. As a people we are prone to view its early manifestations with indifference, and then, when they assume more serious proportions, to regard them with impatience. Might we not profitably show a little more foresight and do something to impart to the young, whose education we have undertaken in our various Dependencies, some idea of the great and beneficent changes that have been wrought under British administration? It would certainly serve a better purpose than burdening their minds with hazy notions of the Wars of the Roses and similar useless stuff that now goes to make up a history lesson. Why should we be content to leave them an easy prey to the first sedition-monger who comes along to poison their minds with tales of our rapacity? It is chiefly, if not entirely, amongst the younger generation whom we have educated in Higher-grade schools and Colleges that disaffection is found, and it requires no great powers of perspicacity to discover the reason for this. They have the restless ambition of youth without the steady experience of age. The evils that flourished like rank weeds in the days of their forefathers have been swept away into the limbo of things forgotten, and the advantages, which the present generation enjoy are accepted as a matter of course, just as we accept the hundred and one comforts and conveniences of modern life that were unknown to our great-grandparents. They look round and see an alien people, separated from them by language, religion, customs and traditions, directing the affairs of State, and, noting the signs of prosperity and progress around them without too closely inquiring into the cause, they ask why they should any longer submit to this tutelage. Why should we not anticipate the question and furnish the answer? Other nations do not disdain to inculcate a spirit of loyalty into those who reside within their borders. In Argentina, for example, where a new nation is being formed out of heterogeneous elements, no opportunity is ever neglected of impressing upon the young their good fortune in having been born Argentine citizens, and the result is that the children of Spaniards, Italians, French, Germans and even Britons, who have not been sent to the home of their fathers for their education, unite in one homogenous whole to proclaim their pride in, and affection for, their native land. We wonder how many young British-born-Chinese in Hongkong could write an intelligent essay on the advantages of living under British rule. Relatively few, we suspect. How could it be otherwise if they have never been enlightened on the subject, and lack experience of any other régime with which to contrast or compare it? It is high time, as we have previously contended, that measures were taken to improve upon this state of things. It can only be done through the medium of our schools, though the University can assist materially by including the study of Colonial and Imperial history in the syllabus for Matriculation, and the Senior and Junior Local examinations. Already, we observe, the Historical Association of Scotland has urged the importance of this subject upon the Scottish Universities in view of the fact that the problem of Imperial reconstruction will demand not only early but prolonged consideration, and possibly, tentative experiments before any final scheme can be formulated. For the framing and smooth working of such a scheme, it is pointed out with undeniable truth, a far sounder and wider knowledge of the nature of the problem is necessary than is now possessed even by educated men and women. Though the reasons for pursuing a similar policy in Hongkong may be different they are, we think, scarcely less compelling.

stake in the battle now being waged in Northern France as is the fate of Belgium, now occupied by German troops." A recognition of this fact is shared—though, doubtless, in a less degree—by the native races under the British flag. If their leaders have ever studied the past it has probably been but to draw from it hope for the future. Already it is urged that the position of India must undergo a very considerable change as a result of the part which she is playing in the war. It is, of course, only natural for mankind to be striving always to improve its circumstances, and the system has not been devised—and is never likely to be devised—that will satisfy everyone's aspirations. Yet, although a certain measure of discontent may be regarded as a healthful sign of life in a community, it becomes a source of danger if allowed to trespass beyond the limits of reason. As a people we are prone to view its early manifestations with indifference, and then, when they assume more serious proportions, to regard them with impatience. Might we not profitably show a little more foresight and do something to impart to the young, whose education we have undertaken in our various Dependencies, some idea of the great and beneficent changes that have been wrought under British administration? It would certainly serve a better purpose than burdening their minds with hazy notions of the Wars of the Roses and similar useless stuff that now goes to make up a history lesson. Why should we be content to leave them an easy prey to the first sedition-monger who comes along to poison their minds with tales of our rapacity? It is chiefly, if not entirely, amongst the younger generation whom we have educated in Higher-grade schools and Colleges that disaffection is found, and it requires no great powers of perspicacity to discover the reason for this. They have the restless ambition of youth without the steady experience of age. The evils that flourished like rank weeds in the days of their forefathers have been swept away into the limbo of things forgotten, and the advantages, which the present generation enjoy are accepted as a matter of course, just as we accept the hundred and one comforts and conveniences of modern life that were unknown to our great-grandparents. They look round and see an alien people, separated from them by language, religion, customs and traditions, directing the affairs of State, and, noting the signs of prosperity and progress around them without too closely inquiring into the cause, they ask why they should any longer submit to this tutelage. Why should we not anticipate the question and furnish the answer? Other nations do not disdain to inculcate a spirit of loyalty into those who reside within their borders. In Argentina, for example, where a new nation is being formed out of heterogeneous elements, no opportunity is ever neglected of impressing upon the young their good fortune in having been born Argentine citizens, and the result is that the children of Spaniards, Italians, French, Germans and even Britons, who have not been sent to the home of their fathers for their education, unite in one homogenous whole to proclaim their pride in, and affection for, their native land. We wonder how many young British-born-Chinese in Hongkong could write an intelligent essay on the advantages of living under British rule. Relatively few, we suspect. How could it be otherwise if they have never been enlightened on the subject, and lack experience of any other régime with which to contrast or compare it? It is high time, as we have previously contended, that measures were taken to improve upon this state of things. It can only be done through the medium of our schools, though the University can assist materially by including the study of Colonial and Imperial history in the syllabus for Matriculation, and the Senior and Junior Local examinations. Already, we observe, the Historical Association of Scotland has urged the importance of this subject upon the Scottish Universities in view of the fact that the problem of Imperial reconstruction will demand not only early but prolonged consideration, and possibly, tentative experiments before any final scheme can be formulated. For the framing and smooth working of such a scheme, it is pointed out with undeniable truth, a far sounder and wider knowledge of the nature of the problem is necessary than is now possessed even by educated men and women. Though the reasons for pursuing a similar policy in Hongkong may be different they are, we think, scarcely less compelling.

A sum of £260, contributed to the Red Cross Fund by the Far Eastern staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, to provide a motor ambulance for the Transport of Wounded Fund, is acknowledged in recent home papers.

It is announced by the Colonial Secretary that Passports or permits to travel to the United Kingdom or through any dangerous zone will not be granted to women and children unless they are travelling for very urgent reasons, for example, to take up war work or for exceptionally urgent medical or domestic reasons.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

STR.—If rumour is any guide, the number of men who have volunteered for service, and who wish their cases to be investigated by the Commission, is daily increasing. This is as it should be. There must be many individuals, who, by reason of peculiar circumstances, are in doubt as to the utility of sending in their applications.

There are, for instance:—

1.—The man who feels or has been told that he is indispensable to the conduct of his particular business.

2.—The man who, apart from business reasons, feels that he is playing his part by doing work of real public utility in the Colony.

3.—The man who has relations dependent upon him.

4.—The physically unfit.

In my opinion, the best answers to these are as follow:—

1.—You should send in your name, because by so doing you will not only assist the Commission, but you will prevent the slacker from pointing you out as an example to be followed.

2.—You should send in your name, because the reasons which apply to case No. 1 apply to you with much greater force.

3.—You should apply, because it is incumbent upon the Commission to see that in case your application is accepted the interests of your dependents do not suffer.

4.—You should apply, because, even if declared unfit for military duties, you will have declared your willingness to offer your services if required for non-combatant duties.

If the Commission causes to be published, permanently, in the local Press, the names of the applicants, then we shall know that the remainder are either deterred from applying or are basing their hopes on the improbabilities of conscription.

It is for the employers to prove to the Commission that the services of those employees whom they wish to retain are essential to the interests of the Empire. When the history of the war comes to be written, let it prove a triumph so far as this Colony is concerned, of voluntary effort as opposed to the last resort to compulsion.—Yours, etc. PATRIOT.

Hongkong, February 16th, 1917.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE "AT HOME."

A very pleasant "At Home" was given by the Committee of the Catholic Women's League at their headquarters, St. Patrick's Hall, last evening, when there was a large muster of the members and their friends including Bishop Pozzoni. A short and nicely varied programme had been prepared by the committee for the entertainment of their guests and this was very creditably sustained by a number of clever and talented girls. The leading feature was a Jewish play entitled "Miriam," by M. Rosario, the cast of which was filled with much skill by Misses L. Wilkinson, Aggie Ismail, Latifa Madar, Katie de Arculli, and M. Mac Grant. The other items were a pianoforte solo by Miss L. Souza; a pianoforte duet by the Misses A. Cordeiro and H. Sim; a mandoline duet, with pianoforte accompaniment, by the Misses C. Carmahor, M. Alweo, and M. Yisou; a recitation by Miss H. Sim; and a pretty flower dance by six girls, to music supplied by Miss A. Cordeiro.

Tea was served during the proceedings, and at the close of the programme there was an informal dance. The committee which efficiently carried through the arrangements comprised Miss A. Silva Netto, Miss E. Carvalho, Miss Alves, and Miss Loureiro.

THE WAR.

BRITISH CONFIDENCE: KNOCK-OUT IN THE AUTUMN.

RESTRICTING BRITAIN'S IMPORTS: NO MORE LUXURIES.

FOOD RIOTS IN HOLLAND.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH KNOCK-OUT. DUE IN THE AUTUMN.

LONDON, February 16th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, writing on the 11th inst., describing the British advance on the 10th, says that the attack was timed at 10.30 p.m.

It was very dark, and the ground was most difficult. After a brief bombardment the British crossed the soft snow and entered the enemy line. There was little opposition except to the left of the centre and on the right, where strong posts were still holding out although surrounded. The fighting was mostly confined to bombing, and there was considerable sniping.

As in recent similar exploits, the machine-gun fire encountered was not great. Most of the prisoners were Prussians, who fought anything like traditionally. The enemy did not counter-attack.

All the recent experience indicates an increasing disinclination on the part of the Germans to try to turn out the British from the captured positions.

The talk of the prisoners shows that the Germans greatly dread the next "push," which the present operations are directed to making more overwhelming.

The army is convinced that the knock-out will be scored in the Autumn.

RAIDING EPIDEMIC ON BRITISH FRONT.

CANADIANS GOOD WORK.

LONDON, February 16th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, writing on the 14th inst., states that raiding is becoming an epidemic. There were three successful shows during the past thirty hours, excluding minor affairs, which are now not considered worth mentioning.

The Canadians, who initiated regular raiding, went out at four yesterday morning and stirred up the 11th Bavarians between Givenchy and Souchez on a front of 600 yards, and advanced 700 yards. They remained away an hour, wrecking the German lines, including a fortified quarry. They also blew up four mine shafts, burying the miners, and brought back prisoners. Though there was a double barrage there was a second raid five hours later by forty-six Canadians, who killed sixteen Germans. They also bombed ten dug-outs at a cost of three light casualties. The third raid, at Rochin Court, was made in brilliant sunshine at eleven in the morning, forty-six Saxons being brought back.

[EARLIER CABLES.]

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

PARIS, February 15th.

A communiqué states:—In the Puisse district, between the Oise and the Aisne, detachments entered the second German line and wrecked works and dug-outs, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy.

There was violent artillery firing in the La Tourbe sector, and considerable patrol activity elsewhere.

In Champagne, an enemy aeroplane was brought down afire.

French air squadrons successfully bombed aerodromes, a railway station and bivouacs.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, February 16th.

A German official wireless message says:—There have been numerous reconnoitring engagements, inflicting considerable enemy loss, at Armentières and Arras.

The prisoners supplied us with valuable information.

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, February 15th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful raid to the north-west of Guedecourt.

Enemy raiding parties to the north of Loos and to the west of Messines were caught by artillery and machine-gun fire and dispersed.

A third party reached a post to the north-east of Ypres, but it was driven off with losses.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, February 16th.

A communiqué says:—Enemy artillery was vigorously countered by ours, which furiously bombarded the Maisons de Campagne sector.

There was an artillery duel to the right of the Meuse.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"MOST HATED AND MOST OBSTINATE ENEMY."

THE KAISER AND BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE.

AMSTERDAM, February 16th.

A Berlin official message states that the Kaiser has issued the following order to the Navy:—

"In the impending decisive battle, the task falls upon my Navy of turning the English war methods of starvation, where-with our most hated and most obstinate enemy intends to overthrow the German people, against him and his Allies, by combating their sea-traffic with all the means in our power. Herein the submarine will stand in the first rank, and I am confident that the enemy's war designs will be broken."

FRIGHTFULNESS.

ATTACKS ON TRAWLERS.

LONDON, February 16th.

A trawler from Barnsley was attacked without warning, and blown up with bombs after the pirates had pillaged the food.

The Captain and an engineer were taken prisoners, and the others on board were landed in boats.

The crew of another trawler were ninety hours in the boats, two of the men being frost bitten.

[EARLIER CABLES.]

ARMED BRITISH MERCHANT- MEN.

LONDON, February 14th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said there were nearly fifty per cent. more merchantships armed now than at the beginning of December.

SINKINGS.

AN AMERICAN WOUNDED.

LONDON, February 14th.

The survivors of the *Saxonian* state that the ship was shelled before she was sunk. The Captain was made a prisoner, and the boatswain died of wounds. Four were wounded, including an American.

The latest sinkings reported are the steamers *Foreland* (British) and three British and one Norwegian small craft. The total tonnage, including the *Africa*, is 14,000 tons.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, February 16th.

A French Salonika communiqué states:—An Italian counter-attack on Hill 1,030, east of Paralovo, recaptured the whole of the lost trenches. The enemy counter-attacks in the afternoon of the 13th inst. were completely repulsed. The German losses on the 12th and 13th were heavy.

[EARLIER CABLES.]

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ATTACK.

FIGHTING INCREASING.

LONDON, February 16th.

The recrudescence of fighting on the Roumanian and Macedonian fronts is not merely the result of enemy aggressiveness.

A telegram from Salonika reports that the British, in an attack, ejected the Bulgarians from a redoubt in the hills south-west of Doiran on February 10th, maintained their ground against counter-attacks, and took prisoners.

Paralovo, mentioned in communiqué, is ten miles east of Monastir.

The German counter-stroke in Roumania, described in the communiqué, recaptured part of the ground won by the Russians when they drove back the enemy to the borders of Bukovina a fortnight ago.

Russian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN NEWS.

LONDON, February 15th.

A German official wireless message says:—We stormed northward of the railway between Zlocow and Tarnopol and penetrated one hundred metres. We remained for five hours and destroyed extensive mine-shafts. We took 251 prisoners.

We effectively bombarded the harbour and military establishments at Galatz.

BATTLE PROCEEDING.

PETROGRAD, February 15th.

An official wireless message says:—The enemy attacked south-east of Zlotchev. The battle is still proceeding.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICES.

LONDON, February 16th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir John Rees, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Raj had been asked to consider and report upon the recommendations of the Public Services Commission as soon as possible.

Sir John Rees suggested that the consideration of this matter should be deferred until after the war.

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that that would involve great delay, but whether action should be delayed until after the war was another matter whereupon he would express no opinion.

MACHINE-GUNS FROM INDIA.

LONDON, February 16th.

H.M. the King made an inspection of nine machine-guns presented by the Chiefs and people of Rajputna and Ajmer. His Majesty was most interested in the inspection.

RUSSIAN "FIREBRANDS."

PETROGRAD, February 16th.

The Central Industrial Committee, in the course of a statement regarding the champions who were recently arrested for fomenting labour troubles, says that the Group consists of the more moderate and non-revolutionary Labourites, who have valuably aided the settlement of conflict and strikes, and any recent action of the Group is due to the general political situation, which was reflected in the pronouncements of the Duma, the Council of Empire, the Congress and by the Nobles.

GERMANY AND RELIEF WORK.

THE HAGUE, February 16th.

The German Legation states that the American delegates have been allowed to continue relief work in Belgium and the north of France.

TO RESTRICT BRITISH IMPORTS.

NO MORE LUXURIES.

LONDON, February 16th.

The Premier, on the 16th inst. will announce in the House of Commons the Government's policy for the restriction of imports. It is believed that the importation of all luxuries will be prohibited.

FOOD TROUBLES IN HOLLAND.

DEMONSTRATIONS DISPERSED BY POLICE AND CAVALRY.

THE HAGUE, February 16th.

A revolutionary socialist demonstration was dispersed by the police, who refused to allow a deputation to protest against the dearth of food. The approach to the Ministry of the Interior and all the streets to the inner town were closed. The cavalry had numerous collisions, and several people were wounded.

DUTCH WAR CREDIT.

THE HAGUE, February 16th.

A new Dutch war credit of ten and a half millions pounds sterling has been passed.

CHANGE IN AUSTRIAN COMMAND.

VIENNA, February 16th.

The Emperor has relieved the Archduke Frederick of his post of Second in Command.

THE "YARROWDALE" AMERICANS.

NEW AND VIGOROUS DEMAND TO BE MADE.

WASHINGTON, February 16th.

A new and vigorous demand to release the Americans who were taken off the *Yarrowdale* will be forwarded to Germany shortly, with a full statement regarding the treatment accorded to Germans on German ships in the United States.

[EARLIER CABLES.]

BRUGES HARBOUR BOMBED.

LONDON, February 15th.

The Admiralty announces that aeroplanes again on February 14th dropped a considerable weight of bombs on the harbour at Bruges, with most successful results.

One of the machines did not return.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

RELATIONS MAY BE SEVERED.

PEKING, February 14th.

In replying to President Wilson's Note, the Chinese Government protests energetically against unrestricted submarine warfare, and says that if, contrary to its expectations, the protest should be ineffectual, it will be constrained to take profound regret to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

NEUTRALS WARNED.

VEILED GERMAN THREATS.

AMSTERDAM, February 14th.

An inspired article in the German newspapers states that though submarines will not attack neutral warships, the latter, in view of the mine danger, will enter the war zone at their own risk. Whether, conveyed or not, a merchantman in the war zone is exposed to intense submarine warfare. For instance, Norwegian steamers bound for Britain would not be immune, though conveyed by Norwegian warships.

BYE-ELECTION.

"PACIFIST OUSTED."

LONDON, February 14th.

The Rosendale bye-election resulted as follows:—
Sir JOHN HENRY MADON (Coal-tionist), 6,018
Mr. TAYLOR (Pacifist), 1,804
Mr. Taylor was absent in the custody of the military.

SUCCESSFUL ALLIED CON- FERENCE.

PETROGRAD, February 14th.

Lord Milner, speaking at a banquet, indicated that the results of the Allied Conference were completely successful in determining the details of previously concerted common plans on which the Allies had been deliberating.

REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

GERMAN INTRIGUE.

LONDON, February 14th.

Reuter's correspondent at New York reports a revolutionary outbreak in Cuba. It is attributed to German intrigues.

AMERICAN EXPORTS HELD UP.

NEW YORK, February 15th.

There is an immense accumulation of goods at American ports, owing to non-sailings. A million tons of steel for export have been detained at New York. The movement of grain is disarranged by the congestion of the railways.

PRODUCTION DECLINING.

WASHINGTON, February 16th.

Thirty of the leading railways have agreed virtually not to accept shipments for export from the eastern seaboard till the congestion is relieved. Trains at ports are unable to unload through the lack of ships, which will not sail until the Government provides convoys. Factories are shutting down in Chicago and other cities in the interior. There is a general lessening of production owing to freight difficulties.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

LONDON, February 14th.

The Mesopotamia Commission has completed the examination of witnesses.

KAISER IN VIENNA.

EMPEROR CHARLES ANXIOUS.

AMSTERDAM, February 14th.

There is much speculation on the Kaiser's visit to Vienna, where he and the Emperor Charles exchanged toasts. It is reported that the Kaiser is anxious to keep peace with Spain and America.

JAPAN WILL SUPPORT AMERICA.

NEW YORK, February 15th.

Assurances have been received that Japan will support the United States in the event of war.

GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, February 15th.

It is reported from Denmark that German troops are massing in Schleswig-Holstein.

THE HAIG INTERVIEW. QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, February 15th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions as to whether the published interview with Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was authorised and correctly reported, Mr. Macpherson, Financial Secretary to the War Office, stated that the Government had taken steps to discover from Sir Douglas Haig exactly what happened.

BRITAIN'S WAR LOAN.

THE LAST HOURS' RUSH.

LONDON, February 15th.

The Banks and Post Offices will be open late to-night and to-morrow to cope with the last hours' rush for the War Loan.

The Lord Mayor and the Metropolitan Mayors will proceed in state to Trafalgar Square to-day to preside at the final War Loan demonstration. Choirs and bands will be participating.

BRITISH SHIPYARDS BUSY.

LONDON, February 15th.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money, speaking in the House of Commons, said that there were 4,000 more men in the shipyards now than at the outbreak of war.

OUR SEA HEROES.

LONDON, February 15th.

An instance of the heroism of merchantmen is provided in the fact that the survivors of the *Vedmore*, immediately they arrived in London, went to the offices of the owners to be re-engaged.

SILVER.

LONDON, February 14th.

The price of silver is 38½ profit-taking. The market is steady.

FACTORY FIRE.

LONDON, February 15th.

Through the Press Bureau, the Ministry of Munitions announces that, in a small fire on Wednesday, in a factory in Hertfordshire, two workmen were killed. There was little damage.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

The Rev. Captain Peter Grobel, Army Chaplain Department, who has died on service, was commissioned C.F. for service with the troops of the North China Expeditionary Force in 1900, and organised the first English services in Peking and Tientsin for English-speaking Catholics. Afterwards he was chaplain and interpreter to the French Commander-in-Chief, Count de Pelletot, when visiting the Korean and Manchurian battlefields of the Russo-Japanese War. He wrote extensively on missionary work and travel, and was also engaged with the Jesuit Fathers of North China in translation work.

Second Lieutenant Ralph Noel Heathcote, East Yorkshire Regiment, only surviving son of Dr. Ralph Heathcote, West Didsbury, Manchester, died on Nov. 17th of wounds received on Nov. 13th. He was an assistant in Messrs. Cornes and Co., Kobe, Japan, when war broke out, and returned to England to serve his country.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF M. DANTIN.

SUFFOCATED IN HIS BATHROOM.

A gloom was cast over the French and Allied communities of Shanghai yesterday says the *N.C. Daily News* of February 11th, when it became generally known that the death occurred on Saturday night of Mons. J. Dantin, Secretary of the French Municipal Council, and the flags over Municipal and other buildings were half-masted.

M. Dantin came to his death by accident in most distressing circumstances in the bathroom of his apartments in the French municipal building. A bath had been prepared about 7.30 o'clock. M. Dantin intending to attend the final performance of "La Navarraise," in which he was much interested as he was in charge of the sale of war souvenirs during the interval. At 7.45 o'clock his boy heard sounds coming from the bathroom, but concluded that his master was singing, as was his custom. When eight o'clock had come and M. Dantin had not appeared the bathroom was entered and the unfortunate man was found lying on the floor with arms stretched out as if reaching for the door, and gasping for breath.

Dr. Ricou was summoned immediately, but it was too late, and nothing could be done. The bathroom was tightly sealed with felt to keep out the north wind and it is supposed the room had become filled with fumes from the heating apparatus, and M. Dantin was suffocated. Evidently the deceased realized that he was being overcome and made an effort to reach the door, and possibly what the boy thought was singing was in reality calls for help.

HAPPY SEQUEL TO A SHIPWRECK.

HONGKONG MAN'S WEDDING.

The marriage of Mr. E. Newhouse, of the Public Works Department, Hongkong, to Miss Elsie Gertrude Hancock of Broadstairs, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 10th inst., was a happy sequel to a most romantic courtship. Commenting on the romance, the *N.C. Daily News* says:—

Miss Hancock and Mr. Newhouse were fellow-passengers on the ill-fated N.Y.K. steamer *Yusaka Maru* when she sailed from England on December 7th, 1915, but they were total strangers. The ship was torpedoed off Alexandria on December 22nd and during the rapid exciting minutes that passed between the striking of the torpedo and the getting away in the boats the young lady was rescued by the man who is now her husband. After some hours in the boats the passengers were picked up by a trawler and taken to Port Said where they were detained some days until the arrival of a French mail steamer on which they continued their voyage to China. Mr. Newhouse landed at Hongkong and Miss Hancock coming to Shanghai. An acquaintance began in such romantic circumstances became ripened with the interchange of the correspondence that followed, until the marriage that took place on the 10th inst. was arranged.

Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse have now returned to Hongkong.

CANTON WAR INVESTMENTS ASSOCIATION.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

A War Investments Association has just been organised in Canton and prospectuses giving full details of the plan upon which it is proposed to work are being circulated. The scheme has been inaugurated by Messrs. O. Eager, O. W. Darch, C. A. Pei, and E. H. Smyth, who will not act as a Committee. Mr. Smyth has undertaken the duties of honorary secretary and those interested who have not yet received a copy of the prospectus should make direct application to him.

The investment will be made in the Straits Settlements War Loan Bonds and the actual War Loan Bonds will be eventually handed to subscribers, as issued by the Straits Settlements Government with coupons attached for interest, which is payable half yearly; these coupons can be cashed through practically any bank. It is pointed out, however, that any one who wishes to apply for these Straits Settlements War Loan Bonds direct, can do so through his bankers, the Association having been formed primarily for those who wish to pay by instalments.

It is explained in the circular that the Straits Settlements War Loan Bonds are being issued in denominations of \$100 (and for higher amounts also) and bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum payable half yearly and the whole Bond is repayable at Par on the 15th November 1919.

Subscribers are asked to take up one or more units; a unit being one Straits Settlements War Loan Bond for \$100; the price for each unit has been fixed at \$108 Hongkong Currency, to be paid for in 4 instalments of \$27 each, the whole purchase being completed within 4 months. On receipt of the first instalment of \$27 the full amount of Bond—viz \$100—will be applied for in Singapore as arrangements have been made that pending the completion of the remaining three payments, the necessary funds will be advanced; the interest at 6 per cent. per annum commences on the day the Bond is issued and subscribers will therefore be getting a Bond with interest already accrued for nearly 4 months, by the time the last payment is made. The Bond by that time being worth nearly \$108—Straits dollars; the interest on the advance has been allowed for in the price for the Bonds.

THE CZAR'S MESSAGE. GERMANY FEELS HER HOUR OF DEFEAT NEAR.

The Czar on Monday issued the following Order of the Day to his Army and Navy for immediate communication to every man:

It is now more than two years since Germany, in the midst of peace and after secretly preparing for a long period to enslave all the nations of Europe, suddenly attacked Russia and her faithful Ally France. This attack compelled England to join us and take part in our battle.

The complete disdain which Germany showed to principles of international law as demonstrated by the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and her pitiless cruelty towards the peaceful inhabitants in the occupied provinces, little by little united the Great Powers of Europe against Germany and her Ally Austria.

Under the pressure of the German troops, which were well provided with the technical aids to warfare, Russia, as well as France, were compelled in the first year of the war to give up a portion of their territory, but this temporary reverse did not break the spirit of our faithful Allies, nor of you, my gallant soldiers.

In time, by the concentrated efforts of the Government, the inequalities between our own and the German technical resources were gradually reduced. But long before this time, even from the autumn of 1915, our enemy was experiencing difficulty in retaining a portion of Russian soil, and in the spring and summer of the current year suffered a number of severe defeats and assumed the defensive along the whole front. His strength apparently is waning, but the strength of Russia and her gallant Allies continues to grow without failing.

GERMANY HASTES FOR PEACE.

Germany is feeling that the hour of her complete defeat is near and also the hour of retribution for all her wrongdoings and for the violation of moral laws. Similarly, as in the time when her war strength was superior to the strength of her neighbours, Germany suddenly declared war on them, now, feeling her weakness, she suddenly offers to enter into peace negotiations. Particularly she desires to begin these negotiations and to complete them before her military talent is exhausted. At the same time she is creating a false impression about the strength of her Army by making use of her temporary success over the Roumanians, who had not succeeded in gaining experience in the conduct of modern warfare.

But if, originally, Germany was in the position to declare war and fall upon Russia and her Ally France at her most favourable time, having strengthened in war time the Alliance in which is to be found all-mighty England and noble Italy, this Alliance in its turn has also the possibility of entering into peace negotiations at such a time as it considers favourable.

The time has not yet arrived. The enemy has not yet been driven out of the provinces occupied by him. The attainment by Russia of the tasks created by the war—the regaining of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, as well as the creation of a free Poland, from all three of her new incomplete tribal districts has not yet been guaranteed.

To conclude peace at this moment would mean the failure to utilise the fruits of the untold trials of you, heroic Russian troops and Fleet. These trials and still more the sacred memory of those noble sons of Russia who have fallen on the field of battle do not permit the thought of peace until the final victory over our enemies.

LET US BE FIRM.
Who dares to think that he who brought about the commencement of the war shall have it in his power to conclude the war at any time he likes?

I do not doubt but that every faithful son of holy Russia under arms who entered into the firing line, as well as those working in the interior for the increase of her war strength for the creation of her industry, will be convinced that peace can be given to the enemy only after he has been driven from our borders, and then only when, finally broken, he shall give to us and our faithful Allies reliable proof of the impossibility of a repetition of the treacherous attack and a firm assurance that he will keep to these promises. By the strength of these guarantees he will be bound to the fulfilment in times of peace of those things which he undertakes.

Let us be firm in the certainty of our victory, and the All Highest will bless our standards and will cover them afresh with glory, and will give to us a peace worthy of your heroic deeds, my glorious troops—a peace for which the future generation will bless your memory, which will be sacred to them.

NICHOLAS.

THE "SCRAP OF PAPER."

QUIBLES OVER THE CHANCELLOR'S FAMOUS PHRASE.

A semi-official dispatch has been received in Amsterdam from Berlin, which states that it is a lie that the Chancellor used the words "A scrap of paper" in the Reichstag, but the statement has been so often repeated in the enemy Press that many people in Germany even believe it. The telegram goes on to say that the words only became known from the report of the British Ambassador at Berlin, Sir William Goschen, who put them down four days after they had been spoken.

It has never been asserted that the Chancellor used his famous phrase in a speech in the Reichstag. It occurred in the course of his conversation with Sir E. Goschen, who reported: "He (the Chancellor) said that the step taken by his Majesty's Government was terrible to a degree, just for a word—'neutrality,' a word which in war time had so often been disregarded just for a scrap of paper. Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her."

POLES REFUSE TO SERVE. ORGANISED RESISTANCE TO HUN ARMY SCHEME.

The Exchange-Telegraph Company's special correspondent in Stockholm writes: The plans of Germany and Austria for organising Poland are meeting with obstinate resistance from the elements of Polish society on which the Poles most relied. Both the "Polish Army" and the "Polish Parliament," as announced by the Governor-General, von Beseler, threaten to be complete fiascos.

Prominent individuals, political societies, and Press organs which at first felt it necessary to co-operate with the Powers in possession are now making sharp protests against the delusive self-government plans and against the forced "voluntary" recruiting, and are even appealing for a boycott of both.

The Polish National Council, an independent body already formed in Warsaw before the German proclamation of November 18th which promised a Polish Parliament with 70 members and also a Council of State, is the nucleus of the opposition. The National Council issued a manifesto plainly aimed against the Germans and Austrians. This demands a complete change in the attitude of the military towards Polish society. The occupation army must cease to treat the Poles as inhabitants of a conquered country and must treat them instead as a nation called to real independence.

The Social Democrats particularly are opposed to the occupying Powers' plans. The executive committee of the party has resolved that "the German and Austrian authorities have no right whatever to call upon the Polish people to do military service." The resolution says that a lawful Police Administration can only issue from a Polish Parliament elected on universal, secret, direct, and proportional franchise. This is a formal rejection of the German "Polish Parliament," which is to be elected partly by the district councils and partly by Warsaw and Lodz municipal representatives. The resolution adds that "the occupation authorities must cease the continued forced recruiting of Polish and Lithuanian workmen."

Fearing a universal boycott by the Poles, which would turn their independence "plans to ridicule, the Germans are trying to negotiate with the revolting organisations and individuals. As a result of this friction the whole Austro-German scheme threatens to break down.

THE GHEENT PRO-GERMAN UNIVERSITY.

OSTRACIZED STUDENTS.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Information has been received from Ghent about the new university, which shows the absolute failure of Germany's great manoeuvre to divide the Belgians, in spite of an intense propaganda in German prison camps and of the fact that entry as a student at the pro-German university is the best guarantee against deportation, 80 students only are following the course. They are obliged to wear a special cap with an orange coloured bandage. Every Ganto who meets them in the street greets them with the words: "Vive l'Armée!" They are absolutely boycotted, and nobody will associate with them.

The little group of Flemings who have thrown in their lot with Germany enjoy all sorts of privileges, and are constantly seen going in and out of the German offices. Some of them even enjoy considerable influence in the organisation of public education. When some Reichstag deputies went to Ghent in order to report on the social conditions of the conquered provinces, they were solemnly received in the rooms of the Provincial Palace by a few obsequious pro-German Flemings, designated by the German Governor of Ghent as the notabilities of the town. At the time a genuine Ghent alderman was in the same building under lock and key, but these notabilities were able to give the Reichstag deputies a most favourable report on the situation of the town. This incident throws some light on the nature of the information which people are able to gather in Belgium when they meekly follow their guides.

If anything were needed to stiffen the resistance of the Flemings against their oppressors' manoeuvres, the treason of this handful of Flemings would be enough. The orange caps of the students are a more bitter sight to them than the German helmet, and so difference what ever is made between the traitors and the invaders. It is already decided that those who have helped the oppressors have lost their nationality and forfeited all their rights. It is probable that they will follow their protectors to Germany.

In spite of their sufferings and of the increasing difficulties created by the useless requisitions of the army, the spirit of the people remains excellent. Nobody doubts the final victory of the Entente and the early deliverance of Belgium. The way in which the German garrison, amounting to an average of 6,000 men, received the news of the peace proposals went far to confirm this feeling of optimism. The joy of the men showed plainly how anxious they were to see the end of the struggle; every one imagined he would be sent back to the Fatherland within a week or two. Their disappointment after the Entente's reply will, no doubt, be another source of comfort to the Gantois.

A letter has been received in London from Cardinal Mercier stating that an offer has been made to von Bissing, the German Governor of Belgium, by the Roman Catholic clergy, offering to act as substitutes for the Belgian men who have been driven into slavery by their conquerors.

BRITISH AIRMAN'S SUCCESS IN ROUMANIA.

Flight Lieutenant Jacob, on a Nieuport scout, brought down near Braila a German two-engine battle-plane recently. Two of the crew of the enemy machine were killed and the third was taken prisoner. The King handed personally to the brave airman the highest Roumanian order, that of Michael the Brave, and congratulated him on his bravery, expressing his joy that an Englishman should be the first foreigner who had received this high order.

THE WICKED FOOD WASTER. AND THE PATRIOTIC ECONOMIST.

[BY TWELVES BREV.]

9, Porterley-mansions, W.

December 14th, 1916.

Dear Simpson,—We haven't met for months. What about a little lunch at "The Vernon" or "Rissotto's"? I am so busy nowadays that the luncheon table is the only place where I can ever have a "crack" with friends—and then it can only be for an hour. Let me know.—Yours,

REGINALD SNACKER.

Bullion House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Dear Snacker,—Sorry, but I cannot fall in with the proposal of a lunch with you. Excuse brevity.—Yours,

JOHN SIMPSON.

December 16th.

Telegram.—Simpson, Bullion House, Old Broad-street. Puzzled curt reply. Hope no offence.—Snacker.

Reply Telegram.—Snacker, 9, Porterley-mansions, W. Writing.—Simpson.

Bullion House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Dear Snacker,—I am sorry that my letter appeared curt. Don't think me ungracious, but I entertain strong views about luncheons in war time. I have only been to "The Vernon" or "Rissotto's" once or twice in the last two years, and then as a reluctant guest. On each occasion I found them more crowded than in peace days. Don't think me pharisaical, but my gorge rises at the sight of hundreds of people all enjoying themselves on the fat of the land in days when every ounce of food should be parcelled out among the nation. I am aware, of course, that restaurant luncheons are now restricted to two courses, but who wants two courses? My own daily City lunch at "John's" chop-house consists of only one course of fish or meat with vegetables, followed by a cut of cheese, the normal Spartan lunch of thousands of busy and affluent City men—bankers, merchants, brokers, and directors of companies. We sharpen it with the sauce of patriotism.

Frankly, old fellow, I've no use for the big West End restaurant and its "table d'hôte" in war time. I have to work hard in the afternoon, and your luncheon would make me want a club armchair. But if you are not too proud or too busy to run down to the City one day come and lunch with me at "John's"—no hummeries, no alien waiters, no crowds of over-dressed women, and simple, economical old English fare.—Yours ever,

JOHN SIMPSON.

9, Porterley-mansions, W.

December 18th.

Dear Simpson,—Your letter is so unconsciously amusing that, despite pressure of work, I must answer it. I shall be doing some patriotic service if I convert you.

I know all about "John's." Business took me into the City about two weeks ago and the man I was dealing with took me there for lunch. You say the West End restaurants are crowded; if any one of them was ever so crowded, space against space, as "John's" there would be a riot. My friend and I were jammed in with two other men on a wooden bench on one side of a not-over-spacious table, four other men were jammed in on the other side. There were certainly no alien waiters—I wished there were—the British waiter who served us was prouder than a duke and spoke more abruptly to us than a sergeant-major.

But there is nothing to say against the menu; it was as aldermanic as ever, a noble selection of the choicest fish and joints, steak-pies, Irish stews, and other entrees, poultry and game. We plumped for roast beef, the carver wheeled up a baronial joint, my friend gave him fourpence and the maceon sign, and he carved for each of us a Gargantuan portion that entirely covered a big deep plate. The vegetables had to sit on the beef, two little mountains of them. The other men at the table were likewise warfasting—one of them, an elderly, important, City chairman sort of person, ate a steak that would have split into about six portions in one of my wicked table d'hôte restaurants.

You talk of my lunch making you want an armchair in the afternoon; your lunch made me want a bed. I don't want to rub it in, Simpson—"don't think me pharisaical"—but it worries me to think of a patriot like you wasting foodstuffs like this in times of national scarcity. My friend and I ate "The Vernon" or "Rissotto's" on Thursday at 1.30 and I will convert you to economy.—Yours,

REGINALD SNACKER.

Bullion House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

December 20th.

Dear Snacker,—Your frivolous and sophistical letter to hand. I would not waste further time in these days in pursuing this absurd argument, but it is up to me to make you understand the gravity of the food crisis.

You make humour of our plain City fare and exaggerate the bulk of your alleged lunch at "John's." The portions there (as at any first-class City chop-house) are generous; but it is fair to remember that all those men whom you saw lunching there are doing hard mental work all day and need substantial (albeit so simple) nourishment. You were probably quite right in assuming that "The Vernon" was a City chairman. "John's" is frequented by the cream of banking, stockbroking, financial, insurance, and other City magnates.

If these men can live thus simply, why cannot the idlers and fainéants who patronise the big West End restaurants, with their "table d'hôte" menus still flaunted in war time? If so are all these people who are packing those restaurants, that's what I want to know? Are they earning their meals?—Yours,

JOHN SIMPSON.

9, Porterley-mansions, W.

December 21st.

Silly Old Ass.—The people who are packing the West End restaurants may be divided into four classes—men on leave

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE GERMAN SLAVE RAIDS. APATHY OF NEUTRALS.

M. MAETERLINCK'S STRONG PROTEST.

The great hall of the Trocadero, Paris, was crowded on January 7th for the protest organized by the League of the Rights of Man against the deportation of Belgians and French to Germany. The King of the Belgians and the President of the Republic were represented.

M. Maeterlinck described the appeal of the Belgian workers to the civilized world as one of the most heartrending cries of distress yet heard upon earth. He proceeded:—To feel sure that, if it is not to her interest to spare her slaves, what is going on at this moment a few leagues away among our brethren must be so inhuman and frightful that the imagination dares not dwell upon it. Yet we may be sure that the reality is even more terrible than our fears."

M. Maeterlinck's address was a stern rebuke of the neutrals "who have not done their duty." While recognizing the kind hospitality of Holland and Switzerland to the refugees, the wounded and the starving, Maeterlinck's powerful indictment and America's prodigious effort to save four millions of martyrs from starvation, M. Maeterlinck declared that the time had come to ask them if they meant to stop there.

"What is all they have done when weighed in the scale, and what ought to be done if we are to absorb them deep down in our conscience and before history, which will judge them? Suppose, for one instant, that we were in their places—that we Belgians, English, French, and Italians had remained neutral in a war between Germany and Russia, and that Switzerland had suffered at Germany's hands the fate reserved for Belgium? What, I ask you, would Paris, Brussels, London have done? Can you imagine the cry of horror, the mighty outburst of indignation, which on one and the same day, in all our capitals, would have shaken the very stones in the streets and caught up Kings and Governments in an overwhelming whirlwind of popular pity and justice?"

The monster, in his death agony, must be struck when and wherever possible, but especially in his purse and stomach, the mainstays of his life.

"You alone, who still bear the name of neutrals, which one day will weigh heavily upon you alone, I say, can still hinder or punish certain crimes against which, as they are beyond the reach of our arms, we are powerless. Those who commit these crimes are living in your midst, received into your houses, surrounded with obsequious yet threatening smiles, shake your hands in our streets, salons, and clubs, grow rich at your expense, sit, perchance, at your table and dare still to treat you on a footing of equality. It is time to make them feel by acts that all this is changed, that they are no longer the equals of any man on this earth, that henceforth, between humanity and them, there is a gulf not to be crossed till after long years of penitence, suffering, and humiliation."

M. Vandervelde followed with an equally passionate protest. After Belgium had been robbed of everything else, solemn pledges posterior to the war had been given that at least the people should not be torn from their homes or forced to labour, especially against their own country. These pledges had been treated as "scraps of paper" like the others.

A few days ago at Gembloux, the Germans took a man, the father of seven children, whose wife had died the day before. The local authorities implored for delay; finally, the man was hurried away while the children were weeping around their mother's corpse. Liberty, property, and security are rights denied to those living beneath the German terror, but there still remains one supreme right, which outlives all others, the right to resist oppression. For two years past our masters, for the time being have learned to know that Belgium has not abandoned this right. Our workers' law word is that, whatever tortures they may yet have to endure, they will only accept peace with independence and the triumph of justice. We should be unworthy of them if we did not say likewise.—The Times.

from camp and the front with their relatives (Do they earn their hour of brightness?), business people who have come up to town from all over the country, or abroad, on war contracts (Do they do no work?), Londoners who have given up all evening amusements and allow themselves only this one hour's social enjoyment between their spells of hard work (Do they not earn it?), people who have parted with their expensive coats and discharged their staff of servants and now take their meals at restaurant on the same principle of patriotic economy as the man who uses taxicabs instead of keeping a motor.

I am ready, with great alacrity, to make you any wager you like as to whose voracious consumption of vital foodstuffs at luncheon is heavier, yours or mine. You would be staggered—as an economist and a patriot—at the result. This a typical luncheon at "The Vernon" or "Rissotto's":—

Six oysters.

A chicken bone

or a cutlet or

A thin slice of York ham.

Cheese.

How's that against your monstrous plateful of "simple economical British fare?"

My dear Simpson, you don't realise the A.B.C. of restaurant management—it is Food Economy.

"The Vernon" 1.30 to-morrow, and be open to conviction.—Yours,

REGINALD SNACKER.

5 p.m., December 22nd.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.
"Hallo. Are you there? Is that you, Snacker? Confession's good for the soul, old man. I've only rung up to tell you that you were right. I've done my best afternoon's work for ages. No more heavy meals for me. Heavens. How I've been gorging in the City! What about a return lunch to-morrow at 'Rissotto's'?" Good! 1.30. I shall have to hurry back to the office though. Right. Good-bye."—Daily Mail.

INDIGESTION

Biliousness-Flatulence

These distressing ailments and a great many other troubles besides, arise from a disordered state of the stomach, liver and bowels, and can only be banished by restoring those organs to proper working order so that they can digest food thoroughly and naturally. Indigestion and its attendant miseries yield to Mother Seigel's Syrup.

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SEIGEL'S SYRUP

This popular remedy contains medicinal extracts and other ingredients which tone up the stomach, gently stimulate the liver, regulate the action of the bowels, and thus restore these organs to healthful activity. Thousands of people avoid indigestion and all its consequences just by taking thirty drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals. Their appetite is improved, they eat without fear of pain to follow, and the whole system benefits accordingly. Their pleasant experience may be yours, if you take Mother Seigel's Syrup.

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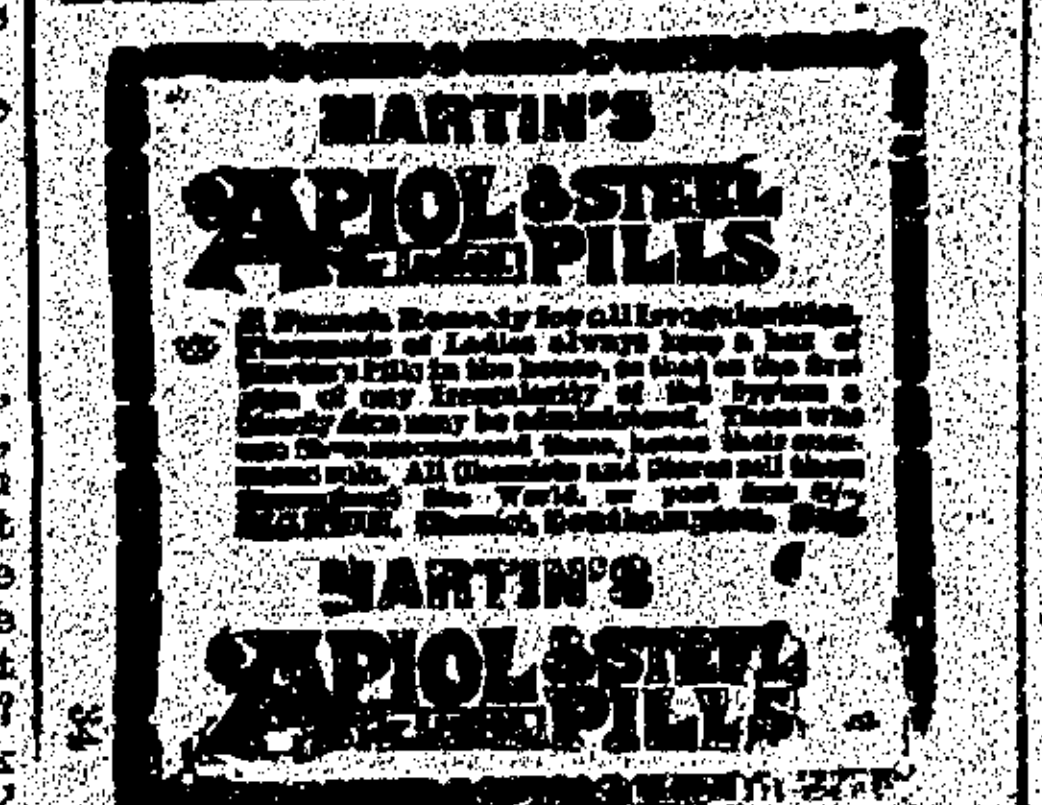
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THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing date, &c apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Agent.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CAVENA, British str., 781, Hudson, 16th February—Hongkong 13th February, Coal—Order.

CHONGKING, British str., 1523, Hetherington, 15th February—Hongkong 11th February, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

HALDIS, Norwegian str., 1065, Sovcen, 15th February—Swatow 14th February, General—Order.

JAVA, MANU, Japanese str., 2374, N. Yuna, 15th February—Mojji 9th February, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SUNCHONG, Chinese str., 385, Kyle, 16th February—Saigon 8th February, Rice—Order.

TAKASHI, Japanese str., 1118, Gillespie, 16th February—Keelung 13th February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Sure Sign of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SORE-FUL, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, FILLS.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet sent free.

By reason of its remarkable Blood Purifying Properties it is universally recognised as OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

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MANILA SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW "YUENSANG" Saturday, 17th Feb, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW "WINGSANG" Sunday, 18th Feb, Noon
SHANGHAI SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW "CHOYSANG" Tuesday, 20th Feb, 10 P.M.
SHANGHAI SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW "HINSANG" Wednesday, 21st Feb, Noon
SHANGHAI SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW "TAKSANG" Friday, 23rd Feb, 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 24th Feb, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW "WOBANG" Sunday, 25th Feb, 10 P.M.

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Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Datu.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.
Quinquagesima Sunday, 18th February, 1917.
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)—Response, Psalms, Venite, Tractus, Epistle, Gospels, Baruch, Felton and Barnaby, 14. Un. Oakley, 15. Gospels, 16. Anthem, "O how amiable," 17. Hymn, 18. God save the King, 19. Psalm 90, verses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
Evangelist, 5.45 p.m.—Response, Psalms, Tractus, Epistle, Gospels, Baruch, Felton and Barnaby, 14. Un. Oakley, 15. Gospels, 16. Anthem, "O how amiable," 17. Hymn, 18. God save the King, 19. Psalm 90, verses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
St. Peter's Church, West Point, Sunday, 18th February, 1917—Holy Communion 8 a.m.—Response, Psalms, Venite, Tractus, Epistle, Gospels, Baruch, Felton and Barnaby, 14. Un. Oakley, 15. Gospels, 16. Anthem, "O how amiable," 17. Hymn, 18. God save the King, 19. Psalm 90, verses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 17th Feb. 4 P.M.
8 A.M. and SINGAPORE	"OHUSAN"	On 18th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th Feb. 4 P.M.
HONGKONG	"CHINKIANG"	On 21st Feb. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 21st Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 22nd Feb. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 25th Feb. 10 A.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"TAMUI"	On 25th Feb. 10 A.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUL".
MANILA LINE-TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CEINHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	... TUESDAY,	20th Feb. at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	... FRIDAY,	23rd Feb. at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaise Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	at	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
COLOMBO	at			

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Proposed SAILINGS:

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	about	about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA B.C. and SEATTLE	\$ TAMBA MARU	TUESDAY	6 h
	Capt. Akamatsu	12,500	Mar. at Noon.
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	\$ SHIDZUOKA MARU	WED. DAY	28th
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Noma	12,500	Mar. at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BAMBANGA THURSDAY ISLAND,
TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE direct	\$ TOSA MARU	WED. DAY	21st
	Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	Feb.
	\$ YETOROFU MARU	FRIDAY	23rd
	Capt. Hirota	8,000	Feb.
	\$ BENTEN MARU	SUNDAY	25th
	Capt. Tomita	8,000	Feb.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	\$ TENSHIN MARU	SATURDAY	17th
	Capt. Shira	8,000	Feb.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ NIKKO MARU	FRIDAY	16th
	Capt. Takada	8,800	Mar. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ KITANO MARU	WED. DAY	21st
	Capt. F. E. Cope	18,000	Feb. at 11 A.M.
	\$ PENANG MARU	SATURDAY	24th
	Capt. Kishibiki	19,000	Feb.

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 26th Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 23rd April

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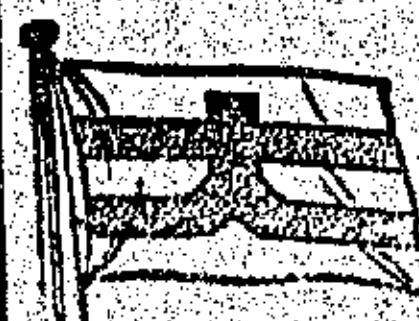
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"KAIYO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 25th Feb. at 10 A.M.

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